

labrum, mandibles, palpi, and scape in front yellowish white, slightly reddish above the insertion of the antennæ; the latter fuscous above, darkest towards their apex, and incrassate in the middle. The coxæ beneath paler than the thorax; the posterior legs elongate, their tibiæ, tarsi, and base of the femora black; the wings hyaline, the nervures fusco-ferruginous, a fuscous cloud occupies the third submarginal cell and apical half of the marginal one. Abdomen: the apical margin of the second segment in the middle, the third and three following segments dark fuscous, nearly black; the apical segment white.

Hab. Ega (Brazil). In the National Collection.

XXII.—*Additions to the Longicornia of South Africa, including a few Species from Old Calabar and Madagascar.* By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., &c.

[PLATE XIII.]

THE most interesting additions to the catalogue of South African Longicornia described in the following pages belong to groups which have not yet been recognized as belonging to the fauna of that region. One of these (*Hyllisia*) is nearly allied to the *Agapanthiæ* of the north; another (*Otteissa*) is an exponent of the restricted subfamily Lepturinae, but having very little connexion with the Madagascar *Mastododere*. Of the third (*Psebiium*) I can only come to the conclusion that it is related to certain anomalous genera hitherto entirely confined to Australia.

The species described from Old Calabar include two very interesting *Doreadion*-forms, while from Madagascar we have received from Mr. Plant (from whom so much was expected) but one novelty, constituting a curious genus belonging to the *Apomecyninae*.

NONYMA.

Caput antice subtransversum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, divergentibus. *Oculi* mediocres, late emarginati. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, basi distantes, scapo modice elongato, cylindrico, articulo tertio æquali, cæteris brevioribus. *Prothorax* oblongus, regularis, lateraliter dentatus. *Elytra* regularia, angustata, ad latera leviter rotundata, humeris haud prominentibus. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* haud clavata; *tibiæ* intermediæ emarginatæ; *tarsorum* articulo basali modice elongato. *Pro- et mesosterna* simplicia.

An obscure species both in form and colour is the exponent of this genus. In general appearance it has considerable resemblance to *Eschopalava*, lately described by me in the 'Longicornia Malayana.'

differing, however, in the diverging antennary tubers, and consequently the remoteness of the antennæ at their insertion.

Nonyma egregia.

N. fusca, pube grisea tenuiter vestita.

Hab. Natal.

Brown, with a thin greyish pubescence; head very convex between the tubers; prothorax with large scattered shallow punctures; the lateral tooth small, rather behind the middle; scutellum rounded behind, covered with a very dense whitish pile; elytra punctate-striate, the interstices rather more elevated posteriorly, the third especially, uniting with the fifth, being the most prominent, the apex of each elytron rounded; body beneath and legs chestnut-brown, with a very sparse grey pile; antennæ not quite half as long again as the body. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

BIASMIA.

Caput antice latum, subtransversum. *Oculi* parvi, modice emarginati. *Antennæ* breves, 11-articulatæ, setosæ, basi distantes, tuberibus antenniferis obsoletis, scapo ovato, articulo secundo elongato, tertio longiore, quarto brevior, cæteris brevibus et subæqualibus, quinto et sexto plumosis. *Palpi* acuti. *Prothorax* convexus, arcuatus, postice angustior, lateribus abrupte dentatus. *Elytra* regularia, brevia, apice integra. *Pedes* breves; *femora* clavata; *tarsi* lati, articulo ultimo brevi. *Pro- et meso-sterna* simplicia, remota. *Abdominis* segmenta gradatim breviora. *Corpus* modice robustum, setosum.

In the first part of my 'Longicornia Malayana,' recently published, I have pointed out the tendency of certain genera of the "Exocentrinæ" to a peculiar arching of the prothorax, forming with the head a complete curve. I may here cite *Cyrtinus* of Leconte as one of the best-known amongst them. This arching varies in extent; in this new genus it is very decided, although less so than in one or two others. None of these genera have the antennæ plumed; and in this respect *Biasmia* may be distinguished from them; the tuft or plume is not, however, uncommon in this subfamily. Moreover the elytra of *Biasmia* are perfectly regular, have neither spines nor any tendency to a concavity in their centre together with the corresponding convexity behind, but, on the contrary, are rather depressed than otherwise. The single species of the genus is a somewhat robust form for this group.

Biasmia guttata.

B. castanea, nitida; elytris maculis pilosis albis adpersis.

Hab. Natal.

Shining chestnut-brown, darker at the sides, with black sparse setæ:

head thinly pubescent; eyes and mandibles black; prothorax remotely punctured, lateral spine very small, placed behind the middle; scutellum rounded posteriorly; elytra with large, distant punctures, and a few small scattered tufts of white hairs; body beneath dark chestnut; legs reddish chestnut, the tarsi paler; antennæ as long as the body, the third, fourth, and fifth joints with white hairs at the base, the fifth and sixth joints surrounded with closely set black setæ, forming an elongated tuft. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

ISSE.

Caput antice subtransversum, tuberibus antenniferis validis. *Oculi* mediocres. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, setosæ, basi distantes, scapo modice elongato, subcylindrico, articulis tertio quartoque æqualibus, cæteris gradatim decrescentibus. *Prothorax* æqualis, lateraliter rotundatus, medio vix dentatus. *Elytra* prothorace multo latiora, convexa, basi cristata, disco inæquali. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* clavata; *tibiæ* subelongatæ; *tarsi* breves, lati. *Corpus* setosum.

A member of the subfamily "Exocentrinæ," but not very nearly allied to any genus known to me. Like most of the genera of its group, the anterior and intermediate coxæ are large and prominent, the pro- and meso-sterna simple, and the second joint of the antennæ unusually long for a Longicorn.

Isse punctata.

I. picea, pube grisea vestita; elytris singulis postice piloso-cristatis.

Hab. Natal.

Pitchy, covered with a coarse grey pubescence; head concave between the tubers, and without an impressed line; prothorax nearly equal in length and breadth, the sides rounded, but forming at the middle a short tooth-like angle, the disk with a few large punctures; scutellum triangular; elytra coarsely punctured, as if spotted, a short but prominent crest at the base, and another posteriorly, the latter covered with a dense bunch of erect hairs; body beneath pitchy brown, with a scant grey pubescence; legs grey, varied with brown; antennæ about a third longer than the body, pale greyish, the apices of the joints, except the first and second, dark brown. Length 3-4 lines.

Hecyra frontalis.

II. brevis, rugosa, fusca, sparse griseo pubescens; fronte bituberculata; prothoracis lateribus dense albido tomentosis; elytris basi duplicato-cristatis.

Hab. Damara-land.

Short and broad, rugose, dark brown, with a thin greyish pubescence; head with two prominent tubercles on the crown; prothorax transverse, with two small prominences on its anterior margin, the posterior lateral tuber elongate-triangular, the sides, including the tubers, covered with

a very dense whitish tomentum; scutellum bluntly triangular; elytra very irregular, elevated at the base, and crested with a short double tuft of dark brown hairs, behind the middle an obliquely raised waved line, the sides with deeply impressed punctures; legs varied with greyish-brown hairs; sterna and lower surface of the femora clothed with long silvery hairs; abdomen with rusty grey hairs, a row of polished black spots down the middle. Length 7 lines.

Hecyra, Thoms., is perhaps better known under its catalogue-name of *Omopsides*.

ÆAX.

Caput antice quadratum, tuberibus antenniferis divergentibus. *Oculi* parvi, reniformes. *Antennæ* corpore parum longiores, basi distantes, scapo cylindrico, apice cicatricoso, articulis tertio quartoque æqualibus, cæteris gradatim decrescentibus. *Prothorax* quadratus, disco tuberculato, postice constrictus, ad latera obtuse angulatus. *Elytra* subtrigona, irregularia, basi cristata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* clavata; *tibiæ* anticæ rectæ; *tarsi* breves, articulo basali intermediorum et posticorum elongato-triangulari. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* simplicia.

This genus is founded on the *Acmocera triangularis*, Wh. It is, however, more nearly allied to *Lasiopezus* and *Ancylonotus* among the Lamiinæ, but much smaller, not being above six lines in length, pure snowy white, the prothorax and base of the elytra clouded with pale brown, a dark brown or black patch at the sides, the antennæ and legs ringed with black and white. The type is

Æax triangularis. (Pl. XIII. fig. 5.)

Acmocera triangularis, White, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858, p. 400.

IDACTUS.

Caput antice quadratum, tuberibus antenniferis divergentibus. *Oculi* parvi, reniformes. *Antennæ* corpore vix longiores, scapo obconico, apice vix cicatricoso, articulo tertio scapo parum longiore, cæteris brevioribus et gradatim decrescentibus, articulo ultimo brevi, haud hamato. *Prothorax* quadratus, antice et postice constrictus, disco tuberculatus, ad latera fortiter angulatus vel dentatus. *Elytra* irregularia, basi cristata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* anticæ breves, rectæ; *tarsi* postici tibiis æquales. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* simplicia.

In the British Museum an individual of the species on which this genus is founded stands under, or *over*, the manuscript name of *Acmocera tridens*, Chevr. Its characters, however, particularly the absence of the terminal hook of the antennæ, and the shortness of the prothorax, the mandibles when in repose lying in close proximity to the anterior coxæ, and not, owing to its greater length, being

distant from them as in *Acnocera*, point rather to the Lamiine sub-family, and particularly to the neighbourhood of the last genus. I have retained M. Chevrolat's specific name, which seems to have been suggested by the three teeth of the prothorax—the central and two lateral.

Idactus tridens.

I. griseo-brunneus, colore dilutiore varius; antennis maculatis, scapo fusco. *Hab.* Natal.

Covered with a greyish-brown pubescence, varied, principally on the middle of the elytra, with paler; head with an impressed line extending to the epistome; prothorax with a strong triangular tooth in the centre of the disk, two small tubercles in front of it, the lateral tooth occupying the middle third or rather more; scutellum transverse, rounded behind; elytra irregular, slightly narrowing from the shoulders, each with the apex rounded, and having at the base an elevated compressed crest crowned with close-set brown hairs, and another posteriorly, of the same kind, but smaller; body beneath and legs with a grey pile; antennæ brown, ringed at the bases of the joints with paler, the scape dark brown. Length 5 lines.

EMPHREUS.

Caput antice quadratum, tuberibus antenniferis basi approximatis. *Oculi* parvi, late emarginati. *Antennæ* breves; scapo foveato, claviformi, articulo tertio quarto brevior, cæteris multo brevioribus. *Prothorax* transversus, irregularis, postice constrictus, ad latera spina media obtusa. *Elytra* subtrigonata, irregularia, basi cristata. *Pedes* validi, æquales; *femora* sublinearia; *tibiæ* anticæ rectæ, intermediæ emarginatæ; *tarsorum* omnium articulo basali breviter triangulari. *Pro- et meso-sterna* simplicia.

Mr. White referred the only known species of this genus to *Acnocera* (Dej.). It belongs, however, to something very different to the one described by M. James Thomson under that name, and is in fact closely related to *Phrynetæ*, from which it is distinguished by its simple sterna and other characters. It is from Natal. The type is

Emphreus ferruginosus.

Acnocera ferruginosa, White, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1858, pl. 3. fig. 8.

CHIREOSTES.

Characteres ut in *Phrynetæ*, sed oculi parvi, laterales.

Phrynetæ has, with few exceptions, the largest eyes to be found among the Lamiidæ; but in this genus they are small, even in comparison with the ordinary forms of the family, and are entirely con-

fined to the sides, not advancing and almost approximating in front. *Phryneta cinereola*, White, is another species having also small lateral eyes, but with short narrow tarsi—that is, so far as the three basal joints are concerned, the claw-joint being in proportion unusually large*. It is also a weaker form, although, such is the instability of the characters of the Longicornia, that it is excelled in this respect by *Phryneta cæca*, Chev., and another species described below (*P. suturalis*), which do not seem to offer any valid generic characters beyond this to warrant their separation.

Chreostes ephippiatus.

C. obscure fuscus, fulvo variegatus; elytris mediis plaga magna cruciformi, et ad latera maculis magnis duabus, fulvis; corpore infra omnino fulvo.
Hab. Natal.

Covered with a short, close, dull brown pubescence, varied with greyish yellow; head impunctate, entirely covered, as well as the whole under surface and legs, with a greyish-yellow pubescence; eyes black; mandibles and lip dark brown; prothorax dark brown in the centre, yellowish at the sides, two tubercles on the disk anteriorly, and between them an elevated line terminating behind in two smaller tubercles; the lateral spines very stout and obtuse; scutellum rounded at the sides; elytra irregularly punctured, the punctures everywhere yellowish, a large X-shaped yellowish patch in the middle, and on each side posteriorly two irregular patches of the same colour; rest of the elytra brown, of varying shades; antennæ shorter than the body, finely pubescent, yellowish. Length 15 lines.

HAGESATA.

Caput antice subtransversum, convexum, supra episternum transverse sulcatum, tuberibus antenniferis divergentibus. *Oculi* magni, fronte subapproximati. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, basi distantes, scapo apicem versus incrassato, cicatricoso, articulo tertio longiore, cæteris (ultimo excepto) brevioribus, gradatim decrescentibus. *Prothorax* transversus, postice sulcatus, lateraliter spinosus. *Elytra* oblonga, parallela, humeris subprominentibus. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* modice incrassata; *tarsi* antici breves, postici longiores. *Prosternum* muticum; *mesosternum* dentatum.

This genus differs in no respect essentially from *Anoplosthaeta*, except in the transverse sulcation above the epistome and its toothed prosternum. It has, however, somewhat larger eyes, more oblong elytra, and longer posterior tarsi; but the beautiful coloration of the latter gives it quite a different appearance. The specimen described below was taken at Sierra Leone by the late Mr. James Foxcroft (to

* In my collection, I have called this form *Praomara*.

whose memory I dedicate it), well known for many years to British collectors, and whose love for entomology took him to that deadly region, where he survived but a few months.

Hagesata Foxcroftii.

H. fusca, pube subtili brunnea tecta; elytris singulis macula nigra ante medium.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Dark brown, covered with a short, thin, yellowish-brown pile; head with an impressed line on the vertex; between the antennary tubers a raised line continued to the transverse groove above the epistome; prothorax slightly irregular, the lateral spine short and thick; scutellum small, rounded at the sides; elytra finely punctured, a few black granules at the shoulders, the apex entire, a small round black spot a little before the middle on each; body beneath and legs with a thin yellowish pile; antennæ about a quarter longer than the body. Length 14 lines.

IMALMUS.

Caput magnum, antice concavum, subtransversum, inter oculos linea transversa, vertice elevato, tuberibus antenniferis divergentibus, basi distantibus. *Oculi* parvi, late emarginati. *Mandibulae* robustæ. *Antennæ* mediocres, scapo attenuato, apice cicatricoso, articulo tertio longiore, cæteris brevioribus et decrescentibus. *Prothorax* transversus, postice sulcatus, ad latera spinosus. *Elytra* ampla, subparallela, apice rotundata, humeris productis. *Pedes* subbreves; *femora* incrassata; *tarsi* breves, articulis tribus basalibus transversis. *Prosternum* muticum; *mesosternum* tuberculatum.

This genus differs from the last in its small eyes not approximating in front, large mandibles, shorter antennæ, and massy figure, although in these respects the second species is less strongly marked, and has proportionally slenderer antennæ.

Imalmus capito.

I. castaneus, pube subtili grisea pallide brunnea irrorata; antennis robustis.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Reddish chestnut, covered with a short thin greyish pile spotted with ferruginous brown; head thinly pubescent; mandibles dark brown; epistome and palpi chestnut; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, the lateral spine prominent, rather behind the middle; elytra short, the shoulders granulated, the brownish spots concentrated on the sides posteriorly; body beneath and legs pitchy, covered with a short ferruginous pile; antennæ about as long as the body. Length 12 lines.

Imalmus fatidicus.

I. fuscus, pube subtili grisea vestitus: antennis tenuioribus.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Dark brown, slightly shining, covered with a very short, thin, greyish pile; head with a line of greyish hairs on each side of the face; mandibles with the lower half and palpi glossy black; prothorax considerably broader than long, the lateral tooth short; scutellum rounded behind; elytra coarsely and irregularly punctured, the punctures smaller towards the suture, and their edges mostly free from pubescence, so as to give the elytra, although obscurely, a somewhat marbled appearance; body beneath and legs glossy brown, with a greyish-ferruginous pile; antennæ rather longer than the body, more attenuated than in the first species. Length 9 lines.

Phrynetia suturalis.

P. subangusta, nigra, maculis albis pubescentibus ornata, una præcipue supra suturam sita; corpore infra albo, nigro maculato.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Rather narrow for this genus, but not more so than *P. cæca*, Chev.; deep black, glabrous, with dense spots or patches of white pile; these occur on the vertex, behind the eye, a stripe on each side of the prothorax and several small spots on the sides of the elytra, but principally in a long patch which extends from the scutellum to near the apex; body beneath white, with various spots of black on the breast and abdomen, each of the segments of the latter, except the last, has six; legs and antennæ (the fifth to the seventh joints principally) with indistinct patches of white. Length 9 lines.

ORICETHUS.

Caput latum, antice subtransversum, tuberculis antenniferis validis, basi approximatis. *Oculi* parvi, late et profunde emarginati. *Antennæ* maris longissimæ, fœminæ corpore haud duplo longiores, sublineares, scapo incrassato, vix elongato, apice cicatricoso, articulo tertio longiore, cæteris brevioribus, ultimo parum crassiore. *Prothorax* quadratus, lateraliter spinosus. *Elytra* brevia, subovata, irregularia, spinoso-cristata, postice declivia, apice integra, humeris (spinis exceptis) nullis. *Pedes* mediocres. *Pro- et meso-sterna* simplicia.

On the whole I think this genus approaches more nearly in figure and outline to *Phrissoma umbrinum*, White, than to any other *Dorcadion*-form known to me. The great length of the antennæ in both sexes, their linear outline, and the general character of the prothorax and elytra will be quite sufficient to distinguish it.

Oricethus longicornis. (Pl. XIII. fig. 1.)

O. niger, fusciscente pubescens; elytris basi et post medium fuscis, parte intermedia griseis.

Hab. Natal.

Black, covered with a light brownish pile, the middle of the elytra

and shoulders greyish, the base and band behind the middle dark brown; head and prothorax with a close, rough, tawny-brown pile, irregularly punctured, the latter with a small glabrous oblong mark on its disk; elytra scarcely twice as long as the head and prothorax together, somewhat ovate, gradually broader from the shoulder to beyond the middle, when they suddenly slope from all sides to the apex; on the disk of each elytron two rows of large spinous tubercles, and at the side two lesser rows, the apex slightly divaricate; body beneath, legs, and scape with a close umber-brown pile, with scattered short white hairs; antennæ brownish, the bases of the joints paler. Length 6 lines.

OPSIES.

Caput antice oblongo-quadratum, convexum, tuberibus antenniferis basi approximatis. *Oculi* parvi, reniformes. *Labrum* brevissimum. *Antennæ* corpori vix æquales, subattenuatæ, scapo elongato-subcylindrico, squamulis vestito, articulo tertio multo brevior, quarto tertio fere æquali, cæteris brevioribus et subæqualibus. *Prothorax* capite latior, oblongus, lateribus rotundatus, dente obtuso post medium sito, disco inæquali. *Elytra* ovata, tuberculata, humeris nullis. *Prosternum* angustum, depressum; *mesosternum* declive. *Acetabula* antica, anguste angulata. *Abdomen* breviter triangulare. *Pedes* subelongati; *femora* vix clavata; *tibiæ* elongatæ; *tarsorum* articulo ultimo mediocri.

M. Chevrolat has published a near ally of this genus under the name of *Parmena bufo*, but which differs in its slender antennæ with a short subpyriform scape, and the third and fourth joints so long as to equal the seven following together*. The species described below has a close superficial resemblance to it, but may be at once known from all the other genera of the *Dorcadioninæ*† by its scape, which nearly equals in length the third and fourth joints together.

* This genus may be named and characterized as follows:—

APOMEMPISIS.

Caput antice quadratum, tuberibus antenniferis approximatis. *Oculi* fere divisi. *Antennæ* corpore breviores, scapo breviusculo, subpyriformi, articulis tertio quartoque longissimis, cæteris brevibus et subæqualibus. *Palporum* articulo ultimo præcedente non longiore. *Prothorax* rugosus, oblongus, antice angustior, lateribus dentatus. *Elytra* tuberculata, ovata, medio elevata, postice declivia, angulis anticis obsolete. *Pro- et meso-sterna* simplicia. *Acetabula* antica angulata. *Tarsi* omnes æquales.

Type, *Parmena bufo*, Chevrolat.

† Another genus of this group has been lately characterized by M. James Thomson (*Essai*, &c. p. 23) under the name of *Leprosoma*, which I propose to change to *Lepromoris*, the former name having been previously used for a genus of Hemiptera. The type is *L. gibba*, Brullé (*Lamia*).

Opsies capra. (Pl. XIII. fig. 3.)

O. obscure fuscus, punctatus.

Hab. Natal.

Dark brown, everywhere covered with minute scales, the upper surface with large remote punctures; head not broader than the prothorax at its insertion; mandibles pitchy black; prothorax oblong-ovate, with two spreading tubercles on the disk; scutellum transverse, rounded posteriorly; elytra ovate, not much longer than the prothorax and head together, the apex slightly produced and rounded, with a sutural row of three tubercles and an outer of five on each elytron; legs, especially the tibiæ, elongate, the posterior femora extending to nearly the apex of the elytra; body beneath dull brown; the three intermediate abdominal segments very short; antennæ scarcely so long as the body. Length 6 lines.

Phantasis heros. (Pl. XIII. fig. 7.)

P. nigra, nitida; prothorace medio abrupte tuberculato, tuberculo bilobato cum lobis postice divaricatis; elytris obovatis; antennis tibiisque griseo pubescentibus.

Hab. Natal.

Black, glabrous, shining; head coarsely punctured, the antennary tubers not toothed at the base in front; palpi ovato-triangular, obtuse; prothorax strongly spined on the side, very irregular, with a large elevated tubercle rising abruptly from the middle of the disk, the tubercle rounded anteriorly, spreading out in two divaricate lobes behind; scutellum small, slightly emarginate posteriorly; elytra convex, obovate, broader behind, with three rows of large tubercles, and a sutural row of smaller tubercles on each; abdomen beneath black and shining, with a fringe of buffish hairs at the sides of each segment; pectus, coxæ, base of the femora, and tibiæ covered with a greyish pile, the latter with a yellowish tinge; antennæ shorter than the body, with a dull greyish pubescence. Length 13 lines.

Nearly as large as *P. gigantea*, Guér., but more convex, and the elytra without the smaller interserial tubercles, in which respect and in its glossy glabrous derm it differs from all the other described species (four) known to me. *Phantasis*, Thom., differs from *Phris-soma*, Lap., principally in the total absence of humeral angles.

ELITHIOTES.

Caput antice transversum, convexum, tuberibus antenniferis nullis. *Oculi* grosse granulati, mediocres, anguste emarginati. *Antennæ* corpore breviores, pilosi, basi distantes, scapo modice elongato, subcylindrico, articulo tertio et sequentibus gradatim brevioribus. *Prothorax* transversus, capite non latior, lateribus fere parallelis. *Elytra* elongata, apice integra. *Pedes* breves; *tibiæ* intermediæ fere integræ; *tarsorum* articulo basali duobus sequentibus conjunctis æquali. *Prosternum*

depressum. *Mesosternum* antice declivum. *Corpus* subcylindricum, pilosum.

In colour and general appearance this genus resembles *Phaula*, Thom.; but the form of the head, the antennæ, and the presence of setaceous hairs on every part except the eyes, will at once amply distinguish it.

Elithiotes hirsuta.

E. fulva, pube pallidiore tecta.

Hab. Natal.

Derm fulvous, shining, rather closely covered with a longish pubescence much paler than the derm, or approaching to greyish, with long, semi-erect hairs dispersed on every part, but more crowded on the antennæ; head and prothorax with numerous very coarse punctures; elytra with the punctures more scattered and very shallow; posterior legs not nearly reaching to the end of the elytra; antennæ above three-quarters as long as the body. Length 6 lines.

HYAGNIS.

Caput antice subtransversum, infra verticem concavum, tuberibus antenniferis elongatis, suberectis. *Oculi* parvi. *Antennæ* attenuatæ, corpore vix longiores, scapo brevi, cylindrico, articulo tertio duplo longiore, cæteris brevioribus, descrescentibus. *Prothorax* oblongus, cylindricus. *Elytra* elongata, apice integra. *Pedes* breves; *tibiæ* intermediæ leviter emarginatæ; *tarsorum* articulo basali duobus sequentibus conjunctis brevior. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* simplicia. *Corpus* angustum, haud pilosum.

The unusual length of the antennary tubers is the most remarkable point connected with this genus, which, in habit, bears some resemblance to certain narrow species of *Rhopica*. Like the former (*Elithiotes*), it belongs to the Apomecyninæ.

Hyagnis fistularius.

H. griseo-pubescentis; elytris singulis post medium plaga magna pallide grisea.

Hab. Natal.

Derm pitchy, covered with a very short, greyish pubescence; head with a thick, rough, yellowish-grey pubescence, very concave between the tubers; eyes small and widely apart; prothorax coarsely punctured, the widest part a little behind the anterior border; scutellum rounded posteriorly; elytra irregularly and coarsely punctured, on each elytron three or four elevated lines, one only well defined, and connected with the remainder before reaching the apex, behind the middle a condensed patch of a paler pubescence; body beneath and legs greyish, pubescent; posterior tarsi longer than their tibiæ. Length 4 lines.

ATYBE.

Caput latum, vertice elevato, fronte non impressa, subquadrata. *Oculi* parvi, emarginati. *Antennæ* remotæ, setaceæ, subfimbriatæ, breves, articulo basali ovato, tertio elongato, quarto curvato brevior, cæteris brevibus. *Prothorax* brevis, subquadratus, lateribus muticis. *Elytra* parallela, prothorace latiora, basi cristata. *Pedes* breves; *tarsi* omnes æquales (*tibiæ* haud breviores), articulo ultimo non elongato. *Pro- et meso-sterna* dentata.

I am inclined to consider this genus as intermediate between *Cloniocerus* and *Ethæa*, although by no means very nearly allied to either. With the former it has a *primâ facie* resemblance in outline and vesture; with the latter it agrees in the elevated vertex, and in the setaceous antennæ widely separated at the base. According to my views, they are all referable to the *Apomecyninæ*, a subfamily of *Lamiidæ*, principally characterized by their short legs and generally short and subulate antennæ, although in the latter respect *Cloniocerus* is a remarkable exception. The species described below is, I believe, unique, and was lately sent to this country by Mr. Plant, to whom it is dedicated. It is now in my collection.

Atybe Plantii. (Pl. XIII. fig. 6.)

A. fusco pubescens; elytris sparse spinulosis, basi, apice et plaga laterali exceptis, albidis.

Hab. Madagascar.

Dark brown, with a short, close, brownish pubescence, except the greater part of the elytra, which are whitish, the base and apex only being brown, with a paler patch of the same colour at the side; head with two small tubers on the vertex; antennæ much shorter than the body, dark brown, scarcely fimbriated beneath; prothorax about equal in length and breadth, rather narrower posteriorly, the sides slightly rounded, a pair of small pointed spines directed forwards on each side of the disk, and another on the anterior margin immediately in a line with each pair; elytra rounded at the apex, a short row of spines forming a crest at the base of each, and several small spines scattered at intervals over the surface, some of which have a little tuft of hair at the apex; legs dark brown, the proximal half of the tibiæ white; body beneath dark brown, shining, with scattered hairs; anterior acetabula moderately angulated externally. Length 7 lines.

CORMIA.

Caput antice subquadratum, convexum, tuberculis antenniferis validis, basi approximatis. *Oculi* parvi, distantes. *Antennæ* corpore breviores, haud pilosæ, scapo cylindrico, articulo tertio quam scapo et quarto multo longiore, cæteris decrescentibus. *Prothorax* transversus, æquatus,

lateraliter rotundatus et inermis. *Elytra* brevia, convexa, prothorace latiora, irregularia, apice declivia. *Pedes* breves; *tarsi* omnes subæquales. *Prosternum* angustum, depressum. *Mesosternum* simplex, postice haud lobatum. *Abdomen* breviusculum.

Allied to *Albana*, Muls., although a much more bulky form and distinguished by its shorter scape, the long third joint of the antennæ, and irregular elytra. It appears to be not uncommon in Natal.

Cormia ingrata.

C. sordide fusca; elytris quadricristatis.

Hab. Natal.

Dull brown, with a short reddish-grey pile, and rather coarsely punctured; head with a strongly marked line between the tubers; prothorax rather wider than the head; elytra considerably broader than the prothorax, each with two long narrow elevated crests, the first basal, the second commencing at the middle and rather outside the line of the first, towards the side a slightly raised line, the apex slightly truncate; body beneath and legs chestnut-brown, with a grey pile. Length 2-3½ lines.

· *Sophronica carbonaria.*

S. fusca, sparse nigro pilosa; prothorace transverso, concolori; antennis incrassatis; oculis vertice distantibus.

Hab. Cape.

Dark brown, slightly shining, with scattered, stiff, rather shortish, black hairs; head broad, very convex in front, and coarsely punctured; eyes widely apart, especially on the vertex; prothorax transverse, rounded at the side, coarsely punctured; elytra oblong, irregularly and coarsely punctured; body beneath dark chestnut, shining; antennæ thick, sparsely pilose. Length 4 lines.

Probably the *Sophronica carbonaria* of Dejean. The genus *Dasyo*, published by me in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society' (2nd ser. iv. p. 253), is perhaps sufficiently distinct, although at one time I thought that it was undoubtedly identical with the *Sophronica* of Blanchard (Hist. des Ins. ii. p. 160) and of Dejean's Catalogue. *Dasyo* (*D. lineata*) has, however, larger eyes, nearly approximate on the vertex, a narrower and less convex head, and a transverse prothorax, with certain differences in the comparative length of the joints of the antennæ which are probably of less value; for in this respect, and also in their more attenuated forms, *Dasyo improba* differs from both species.

Alphitopola ficivora.

A. angusta, piceo-fusca, maculis albis pubescentibus irregularibus ornata; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis corpore triente longioribus.

Hab. Natal.

Narrow, scarcely depressed, pitchy brown, with an interrupted white pubescence, forming irregular but very distinct and almost confluent patches on the prothorax and elytra; head scarcely narrower than the prothorax, the latter nearly quadrate; scutellum transverse; elytra parallel, coarsely and irregularly punctured; body beneath with a whitish pile; antennæ and legs ferruginous, with an extremely delicate pubescence, the former about a third longer than the body. Length 4 lines.

The elytra are more parallel at the sides and have a very much coarser punctuation than *A. maculosa*, the antennæ stouter and scarcely half as long as in that species, and the spots are more confluent and irregular. It is said to feed on the fig.

Alphitopola intricata.

A. latior, depressa, fusca, maculis ochraceis pubescentibus irregularibus conjunctis ornata; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis corpore triente longioribus.

Hab. Natal.

Much broader than the last, and depressed, dark brown, slightly shining, with an interrupted ochraceous pubescence, forming, especially on the elytra, distinct patches of very irregular figure, the darker colour having a reticulated appearance; head rather narrower than the prothorax, which is slightly transverse; elytra rather incurved behind the shoulders, the punctures of moderate size and somewhat distant; body beneath with a fine greyish pile; antennæ and legs ferruginous, with a very delicate greyish pubescence, claw-joint black. Length 5 lines.

Eunidia fulva.

E. supra pube fulva omnino tecta; corpore infra, antennis pedibusque fuscis, sparse griseo pubescentibus.

Hab. Natal.

Upper parts entirely covered with a dense fulvous pile; body beneath, antennæ, and legs dark brown, with a thin greyish pubescence; prothorax narrower than the head, above equal in breadth and length; scutellum small, triangular; elytra irregularly punctured, the sides nearly parallel; antennæ nearly half as long again as the body in the male, paler towards the apex in some specimens. Length 3 lines.

Eunidia timida.

E. supra pube grisea tecta; corpore infra et antennarum articulis tribus basalibus fuscis, cæteris pedibusque fulvo-testaceis.

Hab. Natal.

Fulvo-testaceous, covered with a close greyish pile; body below, three basal joints of the antennæ, and prothorax smoky brown, rest of the antennæ and legs fulvo-testaceous, with a very thin greyish pubescence; prothorax about equal in length and breadth, rather narrower behind; elytra irregularly punctured; antennæ more than half as long again as the body. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

SYESSITA.

Caput antice quadratum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, basi approximatis.

Oculi elongati, late emarginati, lobo superiore parvo. *Antennæ* subincrassatæ, corpore paulo longiores, scapo modice elongato, fusiformi, articulo secundo tertio obsolete conjuncto, apice producto, quarto scapo æquali, cæteris brevibus, gradatim descrescentibus. *Prothorax* parvus, quadratus, lateraliter subdentatus, capite angustior. *Elytra* oblonga, parallela, subdepressa, lineis longitudinalibus elevatis. *Pedes* breves; *femora* modice incrassata; *tibiæ* anticæ rectæ, intermediæ haud emarginatæ. *Pro- et meso-sterna* simplicia. *Abdominis* segmentum ultimum subelongatum.

The characters of this genus are very nearly those of *Eumidia*; only the antennæ are thicker throughout, the body more depressed, the prothorax slightly toothed at the side, and the elytra have raised longitudinal lines. It contains three homogeneous yet very distinct species.

Syessita vestigialis.

S. fulva, pube sericea tecta; elytris obsolete quadriplagiatis.

Hab. Natal.

Pubescence silky, fulvous yellow; the elytra with four indistinct patches, especially the two anterior; head with a deeply impressed median line, crossed by a shorter one between the antennæ; eye nearly straight behind, a black spot behind it; prothorax with a darkish stripe on each side; scutellum small, black; elytra with three raised lines on each; body beneath and legs brownish yellow, with a thin grey pile; antennæ with the three basal joints dark brown, the remainder brownish. Length 5 lines.

Syessita divisa.

S. fulvo pubescens; elytris nigris, tertio basali excepto.

Hab. Natal.

Pubescence fulvous yellow, coarse, and not silky; elytra black, the basal third excepted; head and eyes as in the last; prothorax proportionally narrower; scutellum small, black; elytra each with three raised lines, the black approaching the scutellum obliquely; body beneath and legs brown, with a greyish pile; antennæ nearly black, the base of the fourth joint pale greyish. Length 4 lines.

Syessita duplicata.

S. angustior, fulvo pubescente; antennis pedibusque nigris.

Hab. Natal.

Narrower than the two preceding species; pubescence fulvous, not silky; head with a slight median line, the transverse one between the antennæ also very slight; eye narrow, a little incurved behind, a black spot behind the eye; prothorax very narrow, a dark stripe on each side; scutellum small, black; elytra entirely unicolorous, each with three raised lines; body beneath dark brown or black, with a thin greyish pile; legs and antennæ black, in one specimen some of the intermediate joints of the latter are pale greyish at the base. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

HYLLISIA.

Caput antice subquadratum, convexum, tuberibus antenniferis validis, erectis, approximatis. *Oculi* mediocres, grosse granulati. *Antennæ* 12-articulatæ corpore duplo longiores, tenues, fere glabræ, scapo elongato, incrassato, cylindrico, articulo secundo brevi, tertio longissimo scapo æquali, cæteris multo brevioribus et subgradatim decrescentibus. *Prothorax* oblongus, capite æqualis. *Elytra* elongata, angusta, lateribus subparallelis. *Pedes* breves; *femora* antica robusta; *tibiæ* intermediæ emarginatæ; *tarsi* angusti, articulo ultimo elongato. *Acetabula* antica parum angulata. *Pro-* et *meso-sterna* simplicia.

In its general appearance this genus lies between *Agapanthia* and *Calamobius**, agreeing, however, more closely with the latter, especially in its cylindrical scape, emarginate intermediate tibiæ, and short legs, but differing from both, *inter alia*, in its erect approximate antennary tubers. Notwithstanding its sober appearance, it is a most interesting addition to the Longicornia of South Africa.

Hyllisia stenideoides.

H. fulvida, pube grisea sparse tecta.

Hab. Natal.

Pale fulvous, sparsely covered with a coarse grey pubescence; head coarsely and closely punctured; mandibles pitchy; palpi reddish testaceous; prothorax nearly cylindrical, longer than broad; scutellum somewhat quadrate, but a little rounded behind; elytra coarsely punctured, elongate, the sides at first nearly parallel, then very gradually narrowing posteriorly, the apex rounded; body beneath with a very thin greyish pile; legs brownish, the tibiæ paler, intermediate tibiæ deeply emarginate; antennæ twice as long as the body, apparently glabrous, but in reality clothed with very short grey hairs, the scape and second joint dark brown, the remainder testaceous, the third black

* M. James Thomson, in his recent work ('Syst. Céramb.' p. 97), refers this genus to *Hippopsis*. The latter has 11-jointed antennæ.

and shining at the tip, the third and fourth respectively gradually paler at the tip. Length 5 lines.

OTTEISSA.

Caput elongatum, antice productum, collo distincto. *Oculi* subangusti, leviter emarginati. *Palpi* cylindrici, obtusi. *Antennæ* graciles, corpore breviores, scapo modice elongato, articulis tertio ad sextum æqualibus, cæteris gradatim decrescentibus. *Prothorax* antice constrictus, lateraliter inermis, disco utroque nodosus. *Elytra* oblonga, apice integra. *Pedes* modice elongati. *Mesosternum* declivum.

Most of the characters of this genus are also those of *Toxotus*; but it differs essentially in the antennæ, the fourth joint being of the normal length, the unarmed prothorax, and the sloping mesosternum. This is the only one of the *Lepturinae* that I have seen from South Africa, although M. Thomson has two genera from the Cape, both of which are unknown to me: one of these, from the description, (*Pachyticon*) would seem to be an aberrant form, as its antennæ are three times as long as the body. In the other (*Aristogitus*) the males have elongated antennæ, with flattened and dilated joints; the female resembles *Rhagium*.

Otteissa sericea.

O. pube sericea murina tecta; corpore infra et femoribus basi rufescentibus; abdomine nigro.

Hab. Natal.

Head, prothorax, and elytra covered with a short silky pubescence of a pale greyish-smoky or mouse colour, without any evident punctuation; node on the prothorax on each side rather large, and having a transverse impression in front; pectus and femora at the base reddish testaceous; abdomen black or very dark brown, with a thin greyish pile; legs dark brown, antennæ paler. Length 6 lines.

Phyllocnema mirifica. (Pl. XIII. fig. 4.)

P. cyaneus; elytris chalybeatis; antennis pedibusque, tibiis posticis exceptis, luteis.

Hab. Natal.

Head and prothorax deep indigo-blue, both very closely and coarsely punctured, each puncture at the base azure blue; scutellum and elytra dark chalybeate blue, the latter finely and closely punctured with a slightly raised line on each; antennæ, lip, mandibles, and legs luteous yellow, except the dilated portion of the posterior tibiæ, which is of a rich dark blue; body beneath black. Length 7 lines.

In this remarkable species the posterior femora and their tibiæ, taken together, are about thrice the length of the elytra, and the

terminal spine of the posterior tibiæ is very minute ; in other respects it does not differ generically from *P. Gueinzii*, White, the type of the genus. In this subfamily (*Callichrominae*) is to be placed the remarkable short-winged genus *Colobus*, Serv. ; but as this name had been employed many years before for a genus of monkeys, I propose *Nothopeus* as a substitute.

Xystrocera erosa.

X. obscure viridi-metallica ; prothorace latitudine elytrorum, disco semicirculariter eroso-impresso ; elytris singulis apice rotundatis.

Hab. Natal.

Dull metallic green ; head much narrower than the prothorax, brown, closely punctured ; antennæ brown, the proximal joints roughly punctured, unarmed ; prothorax finely punctured, depressed, as broad as the elytra, and about equal in length and breadth, the sides rounded ; the disk with an impressed medio-longitudinal line, which begins from a pubescent triangular impression forming part of the anterior marginal groove, and intersected posteriorly by a large crescent-shaped mark, with the concavity forwards, having the appearance as of the derm having been gnawed away, at the side a smaller mark, and beyond these two punctures, all having the same peculiar character ; scutellum chestnut-brown, rounded behind, very concave in the middle ; elytra with numerous small brownish granulations, each elytron with three longitudinal raised lines and a rounded apex ; body beneath, except the propectus, glossy brown, legs darker. Length 10 lines.

The above description is from a male, the only example of this remarkable insect that I have seen. Another species of the genus, also from Natal, and somewhat resembling the preceding, is much less robust in its proportions and paler in colour, with the prothorax transverse, very considerably narrower than the elytra, the medio-longitudinal line obsolete, and the disk of the normal character. It may be named *Xystrocera juvenca**.

Euporus ignicollis.

E. cæruleo-chalybeatus ; capite prothoraceque nitide cupreo-auratis.

Hab. Natal.

Light steel-blue, antennæ darker ; head and prothorax shining copper or golden red, the latter finely and remotely punctured, especially anteriorly ; scutellum narrowly triangular, acute ; elytra rich blue, irre-

* It may be diagnosed thus :—

Xystrocera juvenca.

X. obscure fulvo-iridis ; prothorace transverso, vix depresso, linea longitudinali obsoleta. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

gularly punctured; lip and mandibles dark blue; legs and body beneath shining blue. Length 5-6 lines.

A smaller species than *E. strangulatus*, Serv.; the prothorax and head differently coloured, the former smoother and less deeply constricted anteriorly.

Euporus callichromoides.

E. viridis; capitis vertice nitidissimo; antennis pedibusque cæruleo-chalybeatis.

Hab. Natal.

Shining green; head coarsely punctured, except a space on the vertex, where it is smooth and very nitid; eyes and lip dark brown; epistome yellow; mandibles dark blue; prothorax rather coarsely but not closely punctured posteriorly, slightly plicate anteriorly, the constricted portion with a rich iridescent band in certain lights; scutellum oblong, rounded behind, bright green; elytra coarsely and closely punctured, shaded with blue; antennæ nearly twice as long as the body, steel-blue; legs shining chalybeate blue; body beneath green. Length 9 lines.

A stouter form than *E. strangulatus*, Serv., with the femora much less abruptly clavate.

Promecces iris.

P. cæruleus; elytris cupreo-purpureis, prope suturam viridibus; antennis longissimis, purpureis.

Hab.

Head, prothorax, scutellum, body beneath, and legs bright blue, the tibiæ and tarsi and posterior femora with a purplish tint; the head and prothorax with distinct and rather distant punctures; elytra with coarse, confluent punctures, dark coppery purple, lighter internally, passing into rich green towards the suture; antennæ more than twice the length of the body, purplish. Length 6 lines.

A narrower species than any I have seen hitherto, and differently coloured. A single specimen in my collection.

ZAMIUM.

Caput breve, tuberibus antenniferis nullis. *Oculi* magni, grosse granulati, reniformes. *Antennæ* corpore breviores, apicem versus compressæ, scapo haud incrassato, articulo tertio æquali vel paulo brevior, quarto tertio brevior, quinto præcedente longior, cæteris descrecentibus. *Prothorax* deplanatus, lateraliter rotundatus. *Elytra* oblonga, parallela, depressa, apice integra. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* incurvata; *tibiæ* rectæ; *tarsi* angusti, intermedii et postici, articulo basali elongato. *Coxæ* anticæ parvæ, approximatae. *Acetabula* antica extus longe angulata. *Corpus* depressum, breviter pilosum.

Except that the eyes have large facets, the species of this group

might have remained united with the old genus *Callidium*, from which, as it formerly stood, there is little else to distinguish it. The genus, however, might still be considered to represent *Callidium* in South Africa, were it not that the latter is now completely broken up, the European species alone occupying seven genera, *C. violaceum* forming the type of the restricted group.

Zamium incultum.

Z. fusco-brunneum vel *fuscum*, breviter pilosum; antennis dilutioribus; prothorace trituberculato.

Hab. Natal.

Shining brown, inclining to dark chestnut, and covered with short, sparse, greyish hairs and numerous fine punctures; prothorax with three tubercles on the disk, placed triangularly, with the odd one behind; elytra paler posteriorly; antennæ shorter than the body, fulvous, rather pilose. Length 7 lines.

Zamium succineum.

Z. fusco-castaneum; prothorace haud tuberculato; elytris singulis flavo biplagiatis.

Hab. Cape.

Chestnut-brown, finely punctured, very sparsely covered with short, slightly curved hairs; prothorax dull brown, without tubercles; elytra somewhat nitid, paler posteriorly, a large yellowish spot at the middle and another at the apex of each; antennæ nearly as long as the body, slightly pilose. Length 5 lines.

Zamium prociduum.

Z. minus depressum, brunneum; prothorace haud tuberculato; elytris singulis mediis fulvo plagiatis.

Hab. Cape.

Less depressed than in the preceding species, uniformly dark reddish brown, with the punctures more crowded, a single yellow patch on each elytron; body beneath glossy; the pectus reddish. Length 4 lines.

PSEBIUM.

Caput exsertum, antice transversum. *Oculi* majusculi, reniformes. *Antennæ* elongatæ, robustæ, subcompressæ, basi distantes, scapo perbrevis obconico, articulo tertio triplo longiore, cæteris brevioribus (ultimo excepto) subæqualibus, et apice lateraliter productis, ultimo subelongato, apicem versus lateraliter inciso. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, irregularis. *Elytra* abbreviata. *Pedes* antici et intermedii incrassati, breves, postici elongati; post-femora linearia; post-tibiæ curvatæ, subcompressæ; *tarsi* omnes breves, præsertim postici, articulis duobus intermediis transversis. *Coxæ* anticæ exsertæ, contiguæ. *Pro- et meso-sterna* angustissima. *Abdomen* breve, segmentis subæqualibus.

The above characters are drawn up from a male; what I have very little doubt is, the female is somewhat larger, with a more irregular prothorax, shorter antennæ, and that remarkable peculiarity of abdomen which is found in the female *Obrium* and some cognate genera—that is to say, the second abdominal segment having a large semicircular depression filled with hairs, and the remainder of the segments, also covered with hairs, more or less withdrawn within the second. *Megaproctus*, an anomalous genus from the same country, was placed by M. Chevrolat with the *Obrinae* solely on this account; but as modifications of this structure are found in other groups, it does not appear that any great value should be attached to it. In the present genus, having regard to the habit, peculiar distribution of colours, form of the antennæ, imperfect elytra, and legs (except the posterior femora), I know nothing so nearly approaching it as *Akiptera*. Indeed, with *Bimia* and *Agapete*, I think the four genera will form a subfamily allied in some respects to *Hesthesis*.

Psebiium brevipenne. (Pl. XIII. fig. 2, ♂.)

P. nigrum; capitis fronte et lateribus, elytris basi, femoribus anticis et intermediis (basi excepta) fulvis.

Hab. Natal.

Black; front, above the lip, and sides of the head, anterior and intermediate femora (except at the base), and the basal half of the elytra pale yellowish; head greatly exerted, but not constricted behind, concave between the antennæ, face short; prothorax shining, a slightly raised tuber on each side of the disk; scutellum rounded behind; elytra narrowed and rounded towards the apex; posterior legs covered with short stiffish hairs; body beneath black, the abdomen greyish brown, the throat yellow. The female has the head, prothorax, the greater part of the elytra, and the body beneath yellowish. Length (♂) 5 lines, (♀) 6½ lines.

CRIODULE.

Caput antice transversum, convexum, tuberculis antenniferis validis, basi approximatis. *Oculi* angusti, late emarginati. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, graciles, haud pilosæ; scapo modice elongato, articulo tertio longiore, cæteris decrescentibus. *Prothorax* oblongus, basi angustior, lateraliter minute dentatus. *Elytra* elongato-ovata, regularia, ad latera fere parallela, apice singula rotundata. *Pedes* graciles; *femora* modice incrassata; *tibiæ* anticae rectæ, intermediae fortiter emarginatæ; *tarsi* intermedii et postici articulo basali duobus sequentibus simul longiore. *Prosternum* angustum depressum. *Mesosternum* declive. *Corpus* subdepressum.

This genus should have been placed after *Nonyma*, from which it

differs in its more depressed body, the form of its prothorax, the relative length of the third antennary joint, and other characters.

Criodule strigata.

C. fulvo-brunnea, pubescens; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, fusco-strigatis.

Hab. Natal.

Thinly pubescent, yellowish brown, with several longitudinal dark brown stripes on the elytra; head with a very scattered greyish pile; mandibles and eyes dark brown; prothorax rather closely punctured, the lateral tooth behind the middle; scutellum rounded behind; elytra strongly striato-punctate, the third and fourth rows connected posteriorly and not reaching the apex; body beneath and legs yellowish brown, with a scant greyish pile; antennæ pale, the scape and tips of the rest of the joints darker. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.

Fig. 1. *Oriethus longicornis.*

„ 2. *Psebium brevipenne.*

„ 3. *Opsies capra.*

„ 4. *Phyllocnema mirifica.*

Fig. 5. *Æax triangularis.*

„ 6. *Atybe Plantii.*

„ 7. *Phantasis heros.*

XXIII.—*Descriptions of the Species belonging to the genus Paropsis.*

By JOSEPH S. BALY.

SOME years since I undertook, by arrangement with Dr. Gray, to make a Monographic Catalogue of the genus *Paropsis*, founded on the species existing in the Museum collection; for this purpose I obtained the loan of the fine collections belonging to Messrs. Bakewell, Waterhouse, and others, for the sake of comparison, and accumulated a mass of MS. materials for the work. The unlooked-for determination of the Trustees to suspend the publication of their catalogues for an indefinite period has hitherto prevented the completion of my task in the form originally proposed. In despair of seeing the issue of the Museum Catalogues resumed within a reasonable time, I purpose in the present series of papers to draw up descriptions of all the species of the genus to be found in my own collection, not noticing (a few rare instances excepted) any that I do not myself possess.

Genus PAROPSIS.

Oliv. Entom. v. p. 597 (1807).

Notoclea, Marsh, Linn. Trans. ix. p. 284 (1808).

Corpus ovatum, oblongum aut rotundatum, valde convexum. *Antennæ* filiformes aut subfiliformes, dimidio corporis plerumque longiores.



1



3



2



7



6



5



4